

## Eddy Current.

WM. H. MULLANE, Publisher.  
EDDY, . . . . . N. M.

We are all too apt to imagine that the money which others pay for amusement is wasted.

The man who never takes chances must find it inconvenient to carry an umbrella all the time.

Holmes will quit twenty-six lives ahead of the law, but he may be inconvenienced further on.

Ex-Consul Waller seems eminently fitted to discharge the onerous duties of a man with a chronic grievance.

The crowned heads of Europe would find arbitration very inconvenient should the discontent of their people at any time render war necessary as a distraction.

As hostilities will not be suspended in Cuba during the rainy season, the opposing forces, additionally armed with umbrellas, may bring the war to a close. A great many people in the United States are annually and seriously "jabbed" with umbrellas.

Mr. John W. Riddle, United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, seems to be an effective protester. When the Turkish government acquiesced in the attempt to expel the American missionaries from Anatolia, Mr. Riddle threatened to sever diplomatic relations with the Porte unless the orders to expel the missionaries were at once rescinded. The orders were rescinded. Mr. Riddle is the sort of a man to grapple with the Armenian question.

That is quite a fairy story which comes from California to the effect that a plot had been formed to abduct Cornelius Vanderbilt and hold him for ransom. Nobody appears to know anything about it but Mr. George E. Gard, the ex-United States marshal and the detective who tells the story. Wisconsin veterans, some of them at least, will remember the same Gard, who came to the national encampment of 1889 at the head of the California delegation, he being at the time department commander.

A bill recently passed by the New York assembly and now before the governor for signature is a most decided move for the establishment of temperance in all of the cities and towns of the state. It establishes local option in all of the towns, and the question whether or not the licenses are to be granted must be decided by a popular vote. In all towns of less than 1,200 inhabitants the licenses are placed at \$200 each, in towns and cities of 1,200 to 5,000 they are to be \$250 each, and in larger cities \$300 each. The effect will naturally be to decrease the number of the saloons. The bill does not at all meet the desires of the saloonkeepers and saloon interests.

Statistics recently presented at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, at London, showed that the total volume of trade of the kingdom, exports and imports, with transit goods, for 1895 amounted to \$2,355,000,000, or 495,465 tons more than in 1894, when, however, the volume of trade was 11 per cent in excess of that of 1893. As regards transit goods, 1895 now held the record. The tonnage (net register) which moved this enormous trade was, on December 31 last, 7,643,108 tons—say 2,163,227 of sail and 5,479,881 of steam, a reduction of 203 sailing vessels, of 127,763 tons, and an increase of 67 steam vessels, of 111,931 tons, as compared with December 31, 1894.

Forestry is engaging the attention of the present government to probably a greater extent than at any former period. A commission has just been appointed by the president to investigate the whole subject and ascertain what steps can be taken to preserve the forests now growing on the public domain, and also consider what can be done to reforest the denuded portions. The appointees are from the National Academy of Sciences, and are as follows: Professor Charles S. Sargent, the director of the Arnold Arboretum, and a well-known forestry expert; Alexander Agassiz, General Henry L. Abbott, an engineer and hydrographer, who has a special familiarity with conditions in the west; Professor William H. Brewer of Yale University, a botanist who has served on the geological surveys in California, and Mr. Gifford Pinchot, who is classed as an arboriculturist of merit. The report will be awaited with interest. Forestry is a subject of immense importance to the American people, in the light of what has been accomplished in foreign lands. How to prevent fires is the most vexing of all the problems to consider, as fires are the great destroyers of our trees. It is a well-established fact that the annual loss from this cause alone is far in excess of the requirements of commerce.

How little eastern writers know of the west and south. One of them, in the Philadelphia Times, speaks of George D. Prentiss as editing the Courier-Journal at the time he was sent to Richmond by President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln died more than three years before the Courier-Journal was born.

The western man who refuses to live with his wife because she has had seven other husbands is a fault-finding disposition. A woman with all that domestic experience ought to be a household treasure.

## TILLMAN A JIM DANDY

WADES RIGHT INTO THE ADMINISTRATION.

Also Letters After Both Hill and Sherman, the latter keeps quiet, but Hill answers him Point by Point—The Galleries Were Filled—Scott Jackson's Trial.

Washington, May 2.—The debate in the senate yesterday was of a dramatic and sensational character, recalling the famous Ingalls-Voorhees contest of some years ago. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, again brought his unique personality into the debate, his speech being the first of any length since his memorable maiden effort attacking public officials, high and low. While he spoke yesterday the silver ptephor recently presented him in the west was conspicuously displayed on his staff. The senator used the blunt words characteristic of his utterances, arraigning the president and cabinet officers with unparing criticism and personal invective. He also addressed himself personally to Mr. Hill and Mr. Sherman, and drew from the former several sharp rejoinders, while Mr. Sherman declined to be brought into a controversy with the South Carolina senator. Mr. Hill followed Mr. Tillman, answering the latter point by point. The New York senator referred to the coming Democratic national convention, declaring that there would be no split, but that true Democracy would recognize the rule of the majority and keep the party intact, despite the threats of the South Carolina senator to leave the party.

Mr. Hill spoke freely and frankly of his differences with the officers of the administration, and in particular referred to the grievous mistake, as he regarded it, of Secretary Carlisle in not supporting Blackburn, when the latter was the nominee of a Democratic caucus. The senator discussed national party affairs, urging harmony and the termination of venomous assaults by Democrats on a Democratic party. He spoke for two hours, and was accorded the closest attention. The debate evoked a great crowd to the senate wing of the capitol—the greatest since congress assembled, filling the senate galleries and overflowing into the corridors, where long lines of people struggled for admission.

Shah of Persia Shot.  
Tehran, May 2.—The shah of Persia was shot, by an assassin at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and died soon after. The assassin fired point blank at the monarch's heart, while he was entering the shrine of Sark Abdul Azim. Immediately after the shah was shot he was carried to his carriage, and in it conveyed to the palace in this city. There he was attended by Dr. Tholozan, his chief physician, and other physicians, who were hastily sent for. But, in spite of their combined efforts, his majesty died soon after his arrival at the palace, or at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The assassin, who was promptly arrested, is said to be a sayid from Kermanshah, or from the province of that name. It is believed the murderer has accomplices.

The heir apparent, Munasser-ed-Din, was immediately advised of the assassination of his father, and will leave Teheran, where he was sojourning, for Teheran as soon as possible.

Nam-ed-Din, shah of Persia, was born April 24, 1829, and succeeded to the throne on September 10, 1843, on the death of his father. He was crowned at Teheran October 20, 1849, and his valiant, or he is supposed, in the older son, Munasser-ed-Din, who was born March 25, 1853, and who has four sons and fifteen daughters.

Quiet prevails here, and no disorder is apprehended as a result of the murder of the shah.

International Dam Commission.  
Washington, May 2.—The secretary of war has ordered Capt. George MacD. Dwyer's copies of engineers to report by letter to the secretary of state, and to Col. Anson Mills, third cavalry commander of the United States on the international boundary commission, to make such surveys and reports and to give such consultations and professional advice as the United States commissioner may require in the consideration of questions pertaining to the use of the waters of the Rio Grande and the proposed of an international dam at El Paso. Capt. Dwyer will perform these duties in addition to those with which he is now charged.

Scott Jackson's Trial.  
Newport, Ky., May 2.—The proceedings in the trial of Scott Jackson yesterday were less exciting than those of Thursday, yet the interest in it did not abate, nor did the crowd of spectators diminish. Morning, noon and night, as the prisoner passes between the court room and the jail, throngs, mostly women and children, gather to catch a glimpse of him. Last night there were nearly 200 in the crowd, including half a dozen infants in baby carriages, a lot of bareheaded girls crowding on roller skates, and of men not a score.

## Puget Sound.

New York, May 2.—Columbia university will send a band of naturalists to explore the Puget Sound region. The expedition will set out from this city June 10. The first move toward getting up the expedition was made by Prof. B. Schford Dean of the zoological department, who will have charge of it. He said:

"I believe the expedition will be of immense value to science. The oldest and strongest forms of life are to be found in the waters there, and on the land also. There are fish there absolutely unknown. We shall also have a botanist along to take nothing in the country may be missed, and equal care will be exercised for the liberal fauna. We intend also to have an eye on the fisheries there."

Three zoologists will accompany the party and one botanist, Prof. Brimcom, Prof. N. Harrington and A. J. Grant will also be of the party.

## Nearly-Abbott Contest.

Washington, May 2.—The committee which has charge of the contested election case of Keavy vs. Abbott considered the matter yesterday, so far as to hear the report made by Mr. Bell, who was on the sub-committee. He was reading his report to the main committee when the hour for adjournment came. The other members of the sub-committee, who were supposed to be ready to make a minority report against the retention of the seat by Abbott, did not make any report, and from what can be gathered they will not make any. At least that is the opinion of the members of the committee. Jenkins, who said he would make a minority report on the majority report of the committee in favor of Abbott, was present and made no movement in the direction of carrying out his expressed intention.

## Wants Damages.

Lexington, Ky., May 2.—In the United States court at Frankfort, Thursday, Mal. L.B. Horner of Lexington filed suit against Postmaster Cheney at Lexington, asking \$50,000 damages for illegal detention of the mail.

The petition also attacks the constitutionality of the law under which the mail of the Southern Mutual Investment company of Lexington, Ky., was returned to the writers marked "Fraudulent." The plaintiff is represented by Hon. J. M. Buttsworth of Washington, D. C., Judge C. B. Matthews of Cincinnati and J. Honning Netms of Lexington. This is the first time a postmaster was ever sued in Kentucky.

## Chinese Act.

Washington, May 2.—The secretary of the treasury yesterday sent to the draft of a bill amending the Chinese exclusion laws. It provides that in cases affecting the right of Chinese to enter or remain in the United States or where persons of Chinese descent claim the right to re-enter the United States as citizens there shall be required the testimony of other than Chinese persons. In cases where affidavits are taken before notaries public or justices of the peace in such cases and are proven false the persons making them shall be liable to prosecution for perjury.

## Monthly Debt Statement.

Washington, May 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued yesterday by the treasury shows that on April 30 the debt less cash in the treasury was \$948,287,670, an increase for the month of \$5,985,457. This is accounted for in part by a decrease of \$1,511,087 in the amount of cash in the treasury and an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 in the amount of bonds delivered under the last sale.

## Killed His Wife and Himself.

Hemshaw, Ky., May 2.—At a saw mill camp in this county, three miles from this place, Bob Ward shot and fatally wounded his wife and then, placing the pistol to his own head, blew out his brains. Ward was a quiet man of good habits, but very jealous of his wife, who is comely and respected.

## Railway Surgeons.

St. Louis, Mo., May 2.—After three days' session the ninth annual convention of the National Railway Surgeons yesterday completed its business and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Dr. F. J. Lutz, president; secretary, Dr. C. S. D. Westcott, Chicago; treasurer, E. H. Lewis, Kansas City.

## Heavily Sleeping.

Mrs. Blossom—"I dreamed last night I was in Heaven."  
Mr. Blossom—"What was it like?"  
Mrs. Blossom—"An immense dry goods store, and I didn't have to do anything but shop. And, oh, Joe, you should have seen the bargain counter! Why, they had goods marked at 25 cents that would have cost a dollar here."—San Francisco Call.

## Potatoes for Nations.

White or Irish potatoes are now extensively used in the manufacture of buttons, says a London exchange. By means of certain acids potatoes can be hardened to almost the resistance of stone.

## Court at Beaumont.

Washington, May 2.—The judiciary committee of the house yesterday agreed to make a favorable report on the bill of Congressman Cooper to establish a term of the federal court at Beaumont. There are bills in for the establishment of divisions of the federal courts at Fort Worth, Abilene, San Antonio and Laredo. None of these have received the indifference of the committee except the court at Beaumont.

## TALE OF A MONKEY.

Leader Louis Greener Tells It and It Points a Moral.

Leader Louis Greener, of the House Cuckling Republican club of the twenty-seventh assembly district, tells this story of a monkey, with a moral to it. "The wife of a friend had a pet monkey of the name of Pete. Pete was a clever little rascal, who knew all the children in the neighborhood, and was well liked. Whenever a child was sick the parent would come to my friend's wife and get a loan of Pete for a day or two. He would amuse the sick child by his queer antics and do it more good than all the doctors and medicine in New York. But Pete was a thief. He could not help stealing, but he stole only for the sake of eating. He loved sugar, eggs and pastry, and would take all sorts of chances to obtain what he liked. One day, only a short time ago, my friend's wife was about to make a cake. She beat the eggs and sugar into a large china dish and was about to put in the raisins and flour when she had to leave the room. After she left the room Pete seized that dish and emptied it. Then he quickly devoured the raisins. When my friend's wife returned she found the best part of the intended cake gone. She knew who did it, although to look at Pete no one would suspect him, he looked so innocent.

"When Pete did anything wrong he was deprived of his liberty by being tied up to his cage. He was punished in that way on this particular occasion, and was put outside the window on the sill. My friend lived on the second floor. About an hour later Pete's mistress went into the yard and looking up saw Pete. He was mid clean through and kept chattering and showed his teeth. The lady shook her head at Pete and said: 'You're a naughty monkey, Pete. This made Pete wild and the next moment he picked up his cage, forgetting that he picked up his cage, and hurried it at my friend's wife. Of course Pete went with the cage and landed head first on the pavement in the yard. He fell fully forty feet and was instantly killed. My friend felt sorry about Pete's death, but it taught him a lesson, never to let his temper control his actions. Pete was buried in the back yard, and over his grave is a tombstone on which is inscribed, 'Saved to the Memory of Pete, Whose Temper Cost Him His Life. Kind Friends Take Warning.'"

## SPRINK AGAINST RIFLES.

The Cold Steel of Snaynes Not to Be Deceived in Battle.

There is trouble ahead for the expedition up the Nile. If the derivishes have become good riflemen, as a cable dispatch from London reports, on the authority of a correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette." According to this correspondent, the derivishes can now deliver a deadly rifle fire which will enable them to combine European tactics with formidable onsets of cavalry and spearmen in the old style. He adds that the British method of forming squares and waiting the shock of battle will no longer answer against the Mahdists, and, if persisted in, will result in rout and ruin.

In the stubborn fighting between the British and the Mahdists during the expeditions of 1884 and 1885, the square was a favorite formation with the British, who met in this way the fiery charges of the derivishes at Tann and Abou Klea. Such tactics were sound enough under the military conditions then existing, as the tribes had few rifles and little skill with this weapon. This solid formation, which would have crumpled to pieces under fire, offered the best means of meeting the desperate rushes of the Sudanese spearmen. How formidable these charges were was shown at the battle of Tann, where the Mahdists crushed in the face of a British square, captured several Gatling guns, and forced the "Black Watch," one of the toughest fighting regiments in the British service, to give ground.

We said at the time that if the Arabs ever attained skill as marksmen, so that their rifle fire would match the excellence of their spear work, the British would have to give up the idea of fighting in squares and face the charges of the tribesmen in open order. If, as the correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" asserts, the derivishes are now able to combine firearms effectively with the old steel, the Anglo-Egyptian troops have a far more formidable task before them in their present invasion of the Sudan than Sir Gerald Graham and Sir Herbert Stewart had to deal with in the expedition of 1884 and 1885.—Boston Herald.

## The Evolution of Revolution.

Mr. D. H. Perry, in writing the story of Waterloo for Cassell's "Battles of the Nineteenth Century," gives an interesting series of quotations from the Monitor, announcing the escape of Napoleon from his first exile in Elba, and his advance on Paris. The evolution of phrases is amusing from "emitted" to "murper," from "murper" to "his imperial majesty."

The emmited has left his den. The Corsican wolf has landed in the Bay of San Juan.

The tiger has arrived at Cay.

The wretch spent the night at Genoble.

The tyrant has arrived at Lyons.

The usurper has been seen within fifty miles of Paris.

Ribonaparte is advancing with great rapidity, but he will not set his foot inside the walls of Paris.

To-morrow Napoleon will be at our gates!

The emperor has arrived at Fontainbleau.

His imperial majesty Napoleon entered Paris yesterday, surrounded by his loyal subjects.

In the Police Court.

"You say you have been robbed of a pair of boots. How much were they worth?"

"They cost me, originally, twelve francs. I had them resoled four times, and had to pay three francs each time; so that makes, altogether, twenty-four francs."

"Clerk, write: One pair of boots of the value of twenty-four francs."—L'Intransigent.

## Whether or No.

Almost every year the scope of the weather bureau is enlarged so as to make it of more practical benefit. The government does its best to give the country good weather, and if, in spite of it, droughts and floods will sometimes occur, it is not to be blamed. An improvement to this important service is to be inaugurated the 1st of July, and consist in stamping the latest weather forecasts on each letter in addition to the regular postmark. It will be seen at a glance what a great benefit and convenience this will be. Heretofore, when one received an invitation to an outing, one was in doubt whether to accept or not, on account of the uncertainty about the weather. Now one will simply look at the envelope and see that the stamp says it will be fine, or rainy, to-morrow, and the question will be settled at once. People who are much affected by the weather will expect the postman to tell them how they feel. They will look to find their love letters marked "Clear, with rising barometer," and their overdue bills stamped "Cloudy, with great depression over a wide area."

## All for a Scout.

People brought up on bottles may know that a man in New York was agent of a certain brand of English ale for many years, and whose bottling was preferred to that of the brewers, came near ruining his business on one occasion by getting hold of a lot of bottles from a tannery district. Most of the housewives in the cheaper neighborhoods of the city use bottles as a substitute for cans when they get in a supply of kerosene, and it is well known that it is a practical impossibility to remove from a bottle the odor of the oil. McMullen bought a supply of these bottles and filled them with ale, and in course of time they reached his customers. The consequence may be imagined. They nearly ruined him. You may scrub and you may boil the bottle as you will, but the scent of the oil will hang round them still.

How well shiftless people get along apparently.

## REMARKABLE CURES IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

VENO IS CREATING NO END OF EXCITEMENT AT PHOENIX HALL.

He Makes Cripples Lay Down Their Crutches and Walk, and Cures the Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic in a Most Remarkable Manner—Rev. J. H. Rosecrans, State Evangelist, Gives Public Testimony—Physicians Say the Cures Are the Most Remarkable They Have Ever Witnessed.

They Are Performed by VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP and VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID, Two of the Most Phenomenal Medicines in Existence—Sold by Druggists.

Dallas News, Nov. 15, 1895.

Phoenix Hall last evening was the center of all scenes and testimonials, and those present were dumbfounded. Veno, a foreign doctor, who is the medical marvel of two hemispheres, demonstrated the extraordinary power of the Veno medicines. Cripples and sick people went upon the stage and in thirty minutes were dancing for joy. What we saw we never believe. Rev. J. H. Rosecrans, State Evangelist, No. 114 Pavilion street, Dallas, Texas, suffered terribly from rheumatism in his arms, and when the stage, Veno's Electric Fluid was rubbed upon his arm and in thirty minutes he could use his arm freely without pain. He demonstrated this to the audience. Chas. M. Connolly, janitor Odd Fellows' Hall, hobbled upon crutches, very lame and suffering terrible pain. He had spent \$25 in five weeks on medicine, when did no good. In twenty minutes Veno had him jumping, dancing and stamping his feet. He walked home without his cane.

Several other remarkable cures were performed and physicians present gave evidence that they were the most remarkable they had ever witnessed.

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP is the best and only scientific cure for permanently cured malaria (chills and fever) and thoroughly cures catarrh, constipation and liver trouble. It strengthens the nerves, clears the brain, invigorates the stomach and purifies the blood, leaving no ill effects. This medicine has for its body the famous Llandrinth water, the great germ destroyer and blood purifier, and when used with

VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, neuralgia and all aches and pains. No one should be without these medicines. They are sold at 25 cents each, twelve for \$2. Ask your druggist to get Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for you.

"BRAN CHILL CURE" positively stops chills in one night. 25c. At drug stores.

## ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, you can get a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

Under the W. L. Douglas Name, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 5 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of shoe, size of foot, size of shoe, and name of dealer. We will send you our order, send for new illustrated catalogue to Box 11.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, but will direct to the nearest wholesale price, ship anywhere for examination before sale. Using warranted 100 style shoe of leather, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Write for catalogue. Address: W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Send 50c. to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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## That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

## Tired

Feeling by great forces of will. But man is weak, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

## Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

One of the health-giving elements of HIRES Rootbeer is sarsaparilla. It contains more sarsaparilla than many of the preparations called by that name.

HIRES—the best by any test.

Sold only by The Charles H. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 50c. package makes 1 gallon. Sold everywhere.

## The Curse

## of Mankind!

The most horrible disease to which the human family is subject is contagious blood poison. It has always baffled the doctors, for notwithstanding the progress made in some branches of medicine, they have failed absolutely to discover a cure for it. Whether in the form of powder, pill or liquid, the doctor's prescription is always the same—potash or mercury.

Mr. Otto H. Elbert, who resides at the corner of 23d Street and Avenue N., Galveston, Texas, had a severe experience with this dreadful disease, and under date of April 5th, 1896, writes: "Several years ago I was so unfortunate as to contract contagious blood poison, and was under treatment of the best physicians continuously for four years. As soon as I discovered that I had the disease, I hastened to place myself under the care of one of the foremost doctors in my State, and took his treatment faithfully for several months. It was a very short time after he pronounced me well, that the disease broke out afresh, and I was in a far worse condition than at first. Large lumps formed

on my neck, my throat was filled with sores, and a horrible ulcer broke out on my jaw. After being treated again with no success, I became disgusted and changed doctors. I was again given the usual treatment of mercury, and took enough to kill an ordinary man. Of course, I was pronounced cured half a dozen times, the disease returning each time, until my physician finally admitted that he could do me no good. I am sure that no one was ever in a worse fix than I—my hair had fallen by the handful, my feet were so swollen that I could scarcely walk, and I was in a bad plight.

"I had seen S. S. S. advertised as a cure for this disease, and determined to try it, and before I had taken one bottle I felt much better. I continued to take the remedy, and a dozen bottles cured me completely, so that for five years I have had no sign of the terrible disease. S. S. S. is the greatest blood remedy of the age, and is truly a God-send to those afflicted with contagious blood poison."

For fifty years S. S. S. has been curing this terrible disease, even after all other treatment failed. It is guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

and never fails to cure contagious blood poison, scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, cancer, catarrh, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system.

Our books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. OTTO H. ELBERT.

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